

Wichita Daily Eagle

So far not one of Mr. Cleveland's former official advisers has been recalled to his council board. This is taken, generally, to indicate that an entire new deal will be made by the incoming administration in the matter parceling out the offices.

The failure of the legislature to elect a United States senator to fill out Plumb's unexpired term would not allow Lewelling to appoint, nor is a governor's certificate of a senator's election of any consequence one way or the other.

The gun which was fired into the supreme court for the purpose of knocking the ramp house out, seems to be a Pop-Gun and not a son-of-a-gun as supposed to the Pops. It is of small bore, but the game is already half dead from fright.

Some people who profess not to know who Hoke Smith is call it "Hoke-myth."—Abilene Reflector.

Aye, aye, but when he gets into the interior department the Republicans who are found therein will discover that he is no joke, but a stern reality.

George W. Glick having lost his chances for a seat in the cabinet of Grover the Great, because of his monkeying with fusion, will now make a pull to be commissioner of the United States land office. Failing of that, he still has a chance for the place held down by Barney Kelly.

If it is found that the Douglass house did the proper, lawful and wise thing in arresting Ben Rich, then as soon as the case shall have been decided every mother's son who showed his hand in resistance of such arrest should be in turn arrested and punished to the full extent of the law.

It is said that Ed Carroll, A. A. Harris, J. G. Lowe and the other earthy willin' Barkies for senatorial honors, decline to enter the list for that prominent if the matter should be re-opened, leaving a clear field to Bailey Waggener. No reflection on Mr. Waggener, but what has become of Mr. Watkins of Lawrence? Has he, too, lost his willingness to be chosen to serve the dear people—and facilitate his Gulf railroad scheme?

The trouble with Lewelling and his crowd is they fail to appreciate the fact that the constitution and laws of this state although of Republican origin are just as binding on Populist officers as they were on Republican officials, and that notwithstanding the political revolution of last fall, in which the Populists, for the most part, were victorious, the laws must be obeyed by the chief executive, by the law-makers themselves and by the people, alike.

The county attorneys, in their state meeting at Topeka the first of the week, among other things, resolved to do all in their power as officials to secure the enforcement of the present law in relation to the assessment of property for taxation, which law provides for such assessment at the actual value of the property. The resolution manifested the right spirit, but the trouble the attorneys will have to contend with in having the law enforced is the absence of any penalty in the law for its non-compliance. All they can do to secure the enforcement of the law is to have the law amended by the addition of a clause fixing a penalty for failure to obey its provisions. This done, and the assessors and supervisors will comply without the intervention of the county attorneys.

There are but eight working days left to the present congress and up to Wednesday night only one of the appropriation bills had been disposed of. It begins to look like the strip bill and the Hawaiian treaty will fail of consideration, together with the silver question and a number of other matters of pressing importance. Mr. Cleveland will certainly not lack for reasons for calling the Fifty-fourth congress together in special session. Still, it is doubtful that he will do so. The situation that will confront him will afford him the opportunity to be evidently wishes for to display his statecraft and governmental abilities in general. According to his notion there isn't much need for congress any way; he knows enough to carry on the government single handed, requiring only the assistance of his chief clerks, the heads of the departments.

The only time the state militia were called out since the war, before this time, was by Governor Anthony, to suppress a strike or riot at Emporia; and on that occasion the only man killed was a preacher, by the accidental discharge of a gun.—Troy Chief.

The occurrence narrated in the foregoing is substantially correct as to details; but Mr. Miller must have been absent from himself when he said it was "the only time the state militia were called out since the war, before this time." Governor Martin called the militia to the eastern part of the state during the great Missouri Pacific strike, and Governor Humphrey had the militia out in the western part of the state on two occasions during his administration. No one was hurt in either of these last demonstrations, though, except the taxpayers, who likewise come in for the lion's share of the burden incident to this last call to arms.

GENERAL RICE ON THE SITUATION.

This is the way the truly good General Rice—formerly of Kansas—disposes of the Populist outfit in the La Porte (Tex.) Chronicle: "Governor Lewelling is a weak minded socialist with no nerve to do right. Judge Foster is a weak imitator of Aaron Burr. Jerry Simpson is a reckless demagogue and political adventurer. Judge Webb is a sordid, unprincipled and disappointed politician. Dunsmore is a client lawyer scheming for notoriety. Clement is an anarchist of character, and Semple is an anarchist who attended the funeral of Parsons, Lingg and the other scoundrels hung in Chicago. These are the men—the leaders—who have the Populist party of Kansas by the nose and are leading the state to financial ruin and disgrace."

HUSTLING HORSES.

The EAGLE contains two communications this morning on an interest in which Sedgewick county is rapidly coming to the front, an interest in which leads the state and one which promises fame and money, that of fancy bred horses. One letter is from New York and is written in the interest of farmers. The other is a local letter about the Toler farm. Mr. Henry C. Jewett of Buffalo, N. Y., the owner of the Jewett farm, in this county, who carefully and conscientiously studied the question of grasses, water, altitude, climate, etc., with reference to horse raising, spending some time in the middle, in the mountain and Pacific states, before purchasing his five thousand acre plot in this county, said to us, some years subsequently, that for bone, for muscle, for endurance, and for lung-power, the colts from his southwest Kansas farm surpassed all others. He said another thing, which was, to us at least, astonishing, and that was that he could take a car load of high-bred yearling colts, after they had been pastured a single season in southwest Kansas and at the age of two years turn them loose with colts of like get and age pastured in New York, or the east, and that a horseman could go into the herd and from their superior bone and muscle pick out a majority of the Kansas colts.

Another farm, headed by Stamboul blood, known as the Afton Farm, has been opened within a year and promises to take rank immediately with the Toler and Jewett farms. The Afton farm is owned by a wealthy New York City gentleman. In addition to this, a gentleman of note and of horse fame, from Kentucky, has been spending many days here this winter studying up the advantages of southwest Kansas for horse breeding, he having been attracted here by the reputation Sedgewick county has already acquired in this direction. The gentleman alluded to is reported to have expressed the opinion, within the present week, that the character of the grasses and grains, and the superior climatic conditions existing here are pronounced and observable that when taken in connection with the great fancy stock farms already established here, would warrant the declaration that within a very few years Sedgewick county would have a world wide fame for the production of fast and superior grade horses.

THE FATHER OF FUSION.

John Martin, the United States Pop. senator elected by Lewelling's rump, is not loved by Grover the Great, who has notified his friends that if a straight Democrat is now elected by the legal house and the Republican senators, he will be seated in preference to Judge John Martin, whom the Cleveland men in Washington well understand has been bitterly opposed to Cleveland. They prefer a senator who is a friend of the president-elect.

All this seems to render Gentleman John's tenure not a little shaky. As there can be no doubt as to what the decision of the supreme court must be from the fact that its judges cannot go behind a majority, all that the legal legislature has to do, when once its proper recognition is enforced, is for it to cast eighty-three votes for some middle-of-the-road Democrat, and John Martin, the Father of Fusion, will be compelled to return to his lucrative law practice in Topeka. Such a solution would tickle all of the stalwart Democrats of the state and please at least one half of the Populist members of the legislature who were compelled to vote for Martin.

CLEVELAND'S CABINET.

The cabinet of President-elect Cleveland has been completed and is: Secretary of state, Walter Q. Gresham, of Illinois. Secretary of the treasury, John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky. Secretary of the interior, Hoke Smith, of Georgia. Secretary of war, Daniel Lamont, of New York. Secretary of the navy, Hilary A. Herbert, of Alabama. Secretary of agriculture, J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska. Attorney general, Richard Olney, of Massachusetts. Postmaster general, Wilson S. Bissell, of New York.

Thus it is seen that New England gets one, New York two, the south three and the west two.

THE STATE'S HUMILIATION.

From the Chicago News. If the Topeka Solons have now heard all that has been said about them in the rest of the world they may retire and find secluded nooks in which to bask.

What Virtues Has He, Anyway?

From the Chicago Tribune. Governor Lewelling of Kansas may have some ability in certain directions, but he is not a man of clear head, sound judgment, or quick perception. He would never make a good base ball umpire.

Better Late Than Never.

From the New York Mail. The Kansas Republicans had the right of the fight and have won. If they had been more aggressive at the opening, perhaps Martin would not now be in Washington claiming a seat as senator.

A Disgrace to Kansas.

From the Providence (R. I.) Bulletin. The legislative row at Topeka is a disgrace to the state of Kansas and to the country at large. Setting aside the equities of the case, the riotous proceedings of the legislature have been wholly unparalleled for and will have only a bad influence abroad in discountenancing Republican institutions and the ability of the American people to govern themselves decently and in order.

The Pops Expose Their Character.

From the Bowdler Eagle. While the courts are considering the case which is to be brought before them, the people of Kansas will have time to reflect upon the wisdom of sending law-breakers to Topeka and expect them to enact just laws for the government of the people. The events at the state house during the last few days will not increase state pride among patriotic Kansas, but they will have served a good purpose if thereby the eyes of the people are opened to the true character of the revolutionary Populists.

HORSE TALK WITH FARMERS.

The Horses That Bring the Best Prices in the Market.

To the Editor of the Eagle: As Wichita has no paper devoted exclusively to the breeding of horses, and as Sedgewick county has become an attractive center for raising horses, the EAGLE will have to supply the farmers and breeders of that region with all items of interest pertaining to this industry. Not only are there several large farms within a few miles of Wichita that are devoted exclusively to raising special breeds of horses, but every farmer raises one or more colts or fillies every year. Many of these farmers patronize those stallions whose services are the cheapest, without much regard to the breeding or individual merits of the stallion they breed to. Hence, a majority of the horses raised are not bred for any particular purpose, and consequently sell for the very lowest prices, if sold at all.

Chicago has become the greatest central market for all kinds of live stock—horses among the rest. It is a subject of importance to farmers, to know what kind of horses will be most profitable for them to raise. The records of the markets of Chicago and other principal cities will give some indication as to what horses bring the best prices.

The union stock yards of Chicago have recently issued their twenty-seventh annual report of the stock sales of that city, for the year 1892. In this report is found a statement of the average price of horses of different breeding, for each month of the year. This report brings six different classes of the horses brought to that market, viz: streeters, saddle horses, drivers, draft horses, general use horses and carriage horses. The general average prices in round numbers, for the six different classes are as follows:

Streeters (or car horses), 1,200 pounds, \$100 to \$150. General use, 1,250 pounds, from \$100 to \$140. Drivers, good, 1,450 pounds, from \$150 to \$160. Saddle horses, 1,075 pounds, from \$125 to \$150. Express horses, 1,250 pounds, from \$150 to \$160. Drivers, fair, 1,075 pounds, from \$125 to \$140. Drivers, good, 1,250 pounds, from \$150 to \$160. Draft horses, 1,450 pounds, from \$150 to \$160. Carriage teams, 2,500 pounds, from \$300 to \$400.

Mr. J. S. Cooper, a gentleman who has had 30 years experience on a horse stock farm, and in disposing of horses in the Chicago markets, has recently prepared a classification and range of prices for the past year, in Chicago, in which he makes two classes of driving horses, of general use horses, express horses, drivers, saddlers and carriage horses. The average of prices that he reports are as follows:

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It will be seen from these statements that the horses that bring the highest price in that market are carriage teams; those next to the highest are good driving horses, and the third in price are the heavy draft horses.

Mr. F. J. Berry, a prominent dealer with thirty-seven years of experience with horses in Chicago, has supplied the following important hints in regard to the kind of horses most profitable for farmers to breed, for a recent issue of the Kansas Farmer. He says:

"The breeding interests of this country need to be thoroughly revolutionized. There has been too much promiscuous breeding, breeding without a purpose, breeding because they were mares, and stallions in the same way. This is not the way to breed horses. Every horse should be bred to a purpose, and bred from stock that is as near what they want to produce as possible. For instance, the draft horse: The mare should be strictly a draft mare for at least three crosses—Percheron, or Shire, or Percheron preferred. She should weigh at least 1,500 pounds, and should have all the quality possible to get—dark bone, good color; any solid color, good eye, considered a good color. She should be a mare of good action, and should have plenty of knee action, the more action the better. Clyde or Shire mares, the best cross and produce the best results of any draft horse bred in this country. The stallion should be Percheron or Norman, the largest and highest of the breed possible to get, and sound. Draft stock bred in this way, we dare say, will produce a class of draft horses that will sell in our market for as much money as draft horses ever brought. We think there is a great inducement to farmers at the present time to breed the largest and highest quality of draft horses that can be bred."

"The next class of horses for farmers to breed is the light harness horse, coach horses, carriage horses, road horses, and stallions in the same way. This is not the way to breed horses. Every horse should be bred to a purpose, and bred from stock that is as near what they want to produce as possible. For instance, the light harness horse: The mare should be strictly a light harness mare for at least three crosses—Percheron, or Shire, or Percheron preferred. She should weigh at least 1,500 pounds, and should have all the quality possible to get—dark bone, good color; any solid color, good eye, considered a good color. She should be a mare of good action, and should have plenty of knee action, the more action the better. Clyde or Shire mares, the best cross and produce the best results of any draft horse bred in this country. The stallion should be Percheron or Norman, the largest and highest of the breed possible to get, and sound. Draft stock bred in this way, we dare say, will produce a class of draft horses that will sell in our market for as much money as draft horses ever brought. We think there is a great inducement to farmers at the present time to breed the largest and highest quality of draft horses that can be bred."

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him early, at the best price he can get. This is what we call breeding to a purpose, and going about systematically, which means a profit. But, in breeding these two classes of horses, the farmer will always share enough of that drop in between these classes to answer for all general purposes, and if he does not, he can buy a common class for service a great deal cheaper than he can raise them, as there are so many people breeding horses that do not breed to a purpose, that our markets are filled with the common class of horses, and the supply is very much larger than the demand. It makes these common kinds, that do not class for any particular use, so very cheap that they do not bring half the cost of production. Never was there a time that offered better inducements for breeding the right kinds of draft and carriage horses than there is today. It is true, the common grades of horses are very cheap, but the two classes that we have mentioned are scarce and dear as they were, and will continue to be so for many years to come, as we are well aware it will take many years to become posted on the right kind of horses to breed, and until that day, the classes that we have mentioned will sell high.

The Topeka Lance relates the following incident of the recent rebellion in Kansas: On Wednesday afternoon a small boy, probably about 8 years of age, approached a gentleman from Wichita and said in a very confidential tone: "Say, can you tell me where I can find a Republican?" The gentleman answered, with a smile: "I don't think that would be hard to do; there are several around here. What do you want?" The little fellow looked all about for an instant, then thrusting his hand into his pocket, he drew forth a large handful of cartridges, with the remark: "I want to give him these."

NATURAL ENOUGH.

From the Atchison Champion. Jesse Seligman, Drexel, Morgan, Lanier and all that crowd of New York bankers who are smirched by the Panama canal investigation, are the men who poured out their money like water to aid in the election of Mr. Cleveland, and they are the identical men who are foremost in the fight to secure the absolute demonetization of silver and make gold the only standard of coin value in the mints of the United States. They are the men who are continually prating about "an honest dollar." If their own wealth was placed where it belongs the "honest dollar" in their possession would be mighty lonesome. It is natural enough that Wall street should be governed by the Seligmans and their crowd, but the balance of Uncle Sam's domain would be better off without them.

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

Rev. H. H. El Reno has sued the Rock Island for \$10,000 damages.

Hon. J. McCrory wants to be Indian agent for the five civilized tribes.

A school for deaf and dumb children will soon be opened at Tahlequah.

It is reported that the Santa Fe will build a new brick depot at Oklahoma City.

The Canadian Enterprise advises its readers to raise broom corn and sorghum.

Congressman Mansur says that he is a candidate for commissioner of the general land office under Cleveland.

Fresh water in great volumes has been struck at a depth of 1,000 feet near Portland, Tex., in the midst of the arid region.

Legislative and kindred complaints are making head inroads on the attendance at the Indian schools in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe country. So many of the pupils have been taken home by the parents that some of the schools are almost broken up.

The city council of Oklahoma City instructed Mayor Mitchell to telegraph instructions to the representatives of that city in Washington to oppose the amendment to the military reservation bill which allows forty acres to Ben Miller, or for any other individual, except what may be needed for government purposes.

Oklahoma Press: The city council has passed an ordinance granting the Missouri and Kansas Telephone company a franchise to construct and maintain a telephone exchange in Oklahoma City. The maximum rate to be charged is \$48 per annum for business houses, and \$30 per annum in private residences. It is agreed that the construction of the line will commence within thirty days after the acceptance of the franchise by the company and be completed within ninety days. A fire alarm system will be operated in connection with the exchange.

Oklahoma Press: A novel experience in the history of the legal profession of Oklahoma was administered to Mr. Elliott—the first female attorney admitted to the bar in Oklahoma. This is not Mrs. Elliott's first appearance in public life. She took an active part in the campaign of 1888 in Illinois, for which she was rewarded with secretaryship of the civil service commission in Chicago. The position she resigned to again accept the state for her husband's fall. Mrs. Elliott came to Oklahoma on a government mission connected with the Indian school at Shawnee.

Beaver Advocate: Last Thursday a terrible accident happened to William Hewitt (more familiarly known as "H. O. Billy") on the Kiowa about thirty-five miles southeast of Beaver. He was riding over the prairie on a smoke smoking pipe, when he put away in his inside pocket without putting out the fire. A few moments later he discovered his clothing to be on fire, and, being paralyzed on one side, which has rendered him helpless in one arm for some time, he was unable to remove his clothing. The wind, which was blowing from the west, fanned the flames until his clothing was almost completely burned from his body. While the flames were still creeping around his body, he resumed his travel, hoping to find assistance, and coming to a small mud puddle he dismounted and wallowed in the mud, thus extinguishing the fire. In this condition, without clothing except for a small blanket, with almost his entire body burned to a blister, he again mounted his cart and drove several miles before reaching Logan, where he remained sitting on the cart, as the only person there was a woman, who was too badly frightened to give him assistance. Fortunately, Frank Behn came along shortly afterward and assisted him to the home of Lum Deagun, where he was given the best of care possible.

—The Outrigger—Mrs. Kingley (anonymously)—"How did you come out last night playing poker?" Kingley—"I won two boxes of cigars and lost that new green dress I was eager to give you."



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Ask thousands of tortured and disfigured little ladies throughout the land. Everything that is cleansing, purifying and beautifying for the skin, scalp and blood of infants and children, the CUTICURA REMEDIES will do. They afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure in the most agonizing of itching and burning eczemas. They clear the skin of the most distressing sealy, crusted, pimply and blotchy humors. They cleanse the scalp of dandruff, scales and crusts, and restore the hair. They purify the blood of simple, scrofulous and hereditary humors. Thus from a simple blemish to the worst case of scrofula they are equally successful. Everything about these great skin cures, blood purifiers and humor remedies inspires confidence. They are absolutely pure and may be used on the youngest infant. They are agreeable to the most refined and sensitive. They are speedy, economical and unfailing. Cures made in childhood are almost invariably permanent.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c. CUTICURA SOAP, 25c. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, \$1.00.

Prepared by POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston. "All About the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," 64 pages, 30 Diseases mailed free.

THE CAMORRA'S KING.

His Singular Career—His Death and His Successor.

The king of the Camorrista died the other day and many a man in Naples breathed more freely at the knowledge that this extraordinary personage is no more.

The "Camorra" is a vast society which has its ramifications among all classes, and is organized mainly with a view to holding in check justice, the police—even the royal power itself.

A Camorrista arrested for a crime, or accused of some infraction, is certain to find one of his fellows either among the judges, the lawyers, the sheriffs, the jailers, the gendarmes or his fellow-prisoners.

Each comrade is bound to do nothing derogatory to any other comrade, and the consequence is the wielding of a mysterious power in Naples and in all southern Italy.

To say of a man that he is a Camorrista is at once to inspire a vague terror concerning all his actions. He is expected to be capable of anything, and to escape unpunished, no matter how great his crimes.

Ciccio Cappuccio was born in the Carmine quarter of Naples, the scene of the celebrated revolt of Masaniello and his heroic fishermen.

His father was a member of the Camorra, and was also one of its chiefs. He had his son initiated at a very early age, and sent him to work in the royal spinning mill of Sanfelice, where the cloth for army and prison uniforms is made.

Young Cappuccio soon had to wear some of his own weaving. In 1856 he had a quarrel with the director of the mill, and was discharged him for life by stabbing him in the face.

He was sent to the gallies, but was soon liberated by mysterious influences. From that time forward "Il Signorino," as the Neapolitans called him in their picturesque dialect, was the recognized king of the Camorra.

He had won his grades in prison, breaking the arms and legs of all who ventured to disagree with him. In 1859, during and after the Italian wars, the revolutionary current had passed over the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and there was conspiracy everywhere.

Cappuccio was in a position to render great service or to be a dangerous enemy. He remained Camorrist and Neapolitan. On several occasions he was able to be of much use to the government by his control over the masses.

His power was so great when he chose to menace any corporation with the interference of the Camorra as to be practically undisputed.

One day the police director of Naples begged him to bring to an end a strike of ten thousand cab drivers.

Cappuccio accepted the mission; warned the cabmen to go back to work at once. He hired an open cab and drove through the quarters of the Carmine, the Porta Capua and the Vicaria, and down as far as the Postleppo Grotto. Next morning all the cabs were rolling about as usual.

In his latter days Cappuccio was but a nominal sovereign, giving directions to a successor appointed by himself, and holding as much power to free criminals and cheat justice as any of those who preceded him.

The Camorra is still very much alive in southern Italy. Treason to the society is still punished by death.—N. Y. Journal.

—A New York grocer complains bitterly because wealthy patrons of his establishment send tramps and paupers there with notes saying: "Mr. B—, give this man a pound of crackers and a box of sardines." "Or," the grocer would like four bundles of kindling and a pound of coffee." The applicants get the stuff because the grocer wants to retain the custom of those who send them, and who have not the slightest intention of paying for the goods thus given away. "It's pretty cheap charity for these rich people to engage in," says he, "but my experience is that it hurts a rich man more to give up a dollar than it does a poor man."

—Four thousand nine hundred and fifteen new books and 1,339 new editions, a total of 6,254, were published in England last year. This is an increase of more than 500 over the production in 1891.

—Alphonse Daudet, the French Dickens, tried school teaching for a year, and then, sick of such a life, made his way to Paris, where he arrived with forty sous and a bundle of poems. He was fortunate in soon finding a publisher.

KANSAS

To the Front With the Best Crops in the West.

WICHITA

To the Front as the Best City in the State.

Maxwell & McClure

To the Front with the Best Stock of

Notions, Furnishing Goods, and Druggist Sundries

We carry a complete line of Ira Parker's Sanatic Gloves in Carabou, Calf and Buckskin. They are justly celebrated for their excellent wearing qualities and are warranted not to get hard either wet or dry. Give them a trial; you will order again.

SEE OUR STRAW HATS

before you buy. We have greatly increased our line and can safely say that we can please you. Our stock in every department has been very largely increased until it will compare favorably with any other represented in this territory. Merchants in Kansas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory will do well to give us a trial. We sell to merchants only. Very Respectfully,

MAXWELL & McCLURE,
Wholesale Notions, 237-239 S. Main St.

DESERTED VILLAGES.

Boom Towns of the West That Are Now Desolate.

The Rise and Fall of Mining Camps Which Once Had Thousands of People, But Are Now the Abodes of Owls and Snakes.

If Oliver Goldsmith were alive to make a tour of the far western states and of some sections of the south, he could find many a deserted village there that was once the liveliest if not, like his beloved Auburn, the loveliest of the plain. In Kansas alone, according to the New York World, where it would appear that towns as well as individuals have felt the disastrous results of phlebotomy, there are fully twenty such abandoned villages, and in Nevada, California, Georgia and Alabama they are numerous. Once thriving mining camps like Bodle and White Pine that grew great in a night; boom towns such as Fargo Springs, that sprang up as quickly as if a magician had called them into being, and prosperous and substantial cities like Sumner, in early days the most important town and prospective metropolis of Kansas—scores of these decayed municipalities now lie abandoned and desolate, their houses empty of human tenants and rotting away, their streets thick with a rank growth of weeds, and only a few old timers, or in some cases only a solitary postmaster, left to tell men of the present generation of their former bustle and prosperity. In various instances, as at Petersburg, in Georgia, nothing but mounds of earth and a populous cemetery remain to testify to the town's departed glory.

Especially mournful has been the fate of those abandoned towns whose only inhabitants to-day are the animals and reptiles that have left prairie and sand hills to take refuge in the deserted dwellings. Time has played one of his most fantastic tricks with human fortune in permitting owls to flit about under the rafters that echoed all the night through to the hoarsest revelry of owl clubs, and snakes to squirm under the very tables at which barkeepers dealt out biting eye in exchange for gold dust; while wolves prowled through the forsaken lair of the tiger. It is like plunging into an atmosphere of gloom to visit these blighted cities, for on every side stand mute reminders of the feverish activity of the past to intensify the sad stillness of the present.

Perhaps the most striking accounts of ruined boom towns are those which relate the untoward fate of Pierce City and Kit Carson. Less than a generation ago Pierce City, with its lawless population of twenty thousand miners and gamblers, was one of the most notable settlements between Denver and the coast. Its inhabitants to-day are a handful of Chinamen, while Kit Carson is only one hundred left of the seven thousand restless souls, who twenty years ago sought gain by day and revelry by night.

Cappuccio was in a position to render great service or to be a dangerous enemy. He remained Camorrist and Neapolitan. On several occasions he was able to be of much use to the government by his control over the masses.

His power was so great when he chose to menace any corporation with the interference of the Camorra as to be practically undisputed.

One day the police director of Naples begged him to bring to an end a strike of ten thousand cab drivers.

Cappuccio accepted the mission; warned the cabmen to go back to work at once. He hired an open cab and drove through the quarters of the Carmine, the Porta Capua and the Vicaria, and down as far as the Postleppo Grotto. Next morning all the cabs were rolling about as usual.

In his latter days Cappuccio was but a nominal sovereign, giving directions to a successor appointed by himself, and holding as much power to free criminals and cheat justice as any of those who preceded him.

The Camorra is still very much alive in southern Italy. Treason to the society is